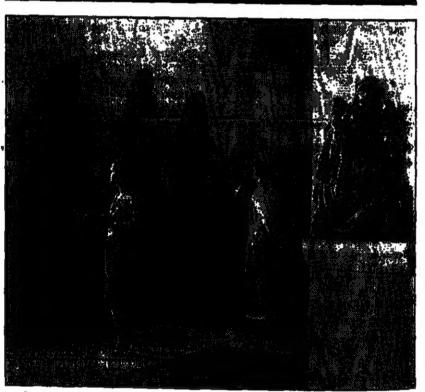
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What springs to mind when the are an explorer or an aesthete names West Berlin and the interested in serious art or bikinis, Federal Republic of Germany are romanticist or realist - Germany mentioned? Streamlined cars is happy to welcome you. One and perfect traffic systems, pro- does not always realise that a ductions lines in factories. Great holiday in Germany need not be Republic of Germany! names in the worlds of art, litera-

Of course, but one also thinks of the joy in living, of celebrated city life and the romantic halftimbered houses in sleepy towns. of strolling through secluded forests alone, of invigorating river trips, of adventure and relaxation from the seashores to the moun-

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There is unending variety and welcoming hospitality in the Federal Republic of Cerman

There are many good reasons The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

haburg, 25 October 1973 milth Year - No. 602 - By nir

C 20725 C

Non-aligned no longer look up to a Big Brother

oscow is busy laying the ground- security adviser, were on the lookout for Work for a new and large-scale a new balance of power, America no longer being able to sustain the role of makenee on security and cooperation policing Asia alone, Mr Nixon was thus in Europe has settled down, first in Helsinki, now in Geneva, the Soviet Union is growing increasingly insistent in amussing support for a similar undertak-

A number of observers do not rate

Speaking in Alma Ata in August, Mr Enhney noted that "we feel it our duty entend detente to the entire world and sider it important to include Asia in

minate the possibility of war, military flict and imperialist aggression on the

The Soviet leader called on all the untries of Asia, including People's ina, to join a "collective security Rem." All were promised full equality

Moscow is endeavouring with the tive fine-sounding intentions left, right of centre in the Press, on Ministerial iils, in Asia itself and at conferences.

An international peace congress is bonly to be convened in Moscow and the of the main items on the agenda will e collective security in Asia. The idea already met with the approval of 250 Congress MPs and pro-Moscow

he indian delegates state that the wices of peace" can only emerge storious in Asia, the most crisis-prone continents, provided a collective

taily system comes into being.
The idea of a security system of this bd for Asia has been going the rounds of four years, starting with a single rience in a long speech by Leonid kenney at the June 1969 Communist

lands to which Mr Brezhnev referred this centext included the US and the British phase out from East Asia.

At all costs Moscow wanted to prevent had from extending its influence in the styleinam era. The Kremlin planned il the vacuum itself and was on the tout for a number of suitable Asian

ing responded promptly and viru-The Chinese had visions of a and unholy alliance between the Perpowers, a conspiracy for the further stainment of China Jointly supervised the United States and the Soviet

proved mistaken as far-as the States was concerned. As spon a Brezhnev plan was made publik dent Nixon reviewed policy towards na. He and Dr Kissinger, his national

no longer interested in weakening China's

The overwhelming majority of Asian countries was not to be entired by the Soviet offer. They showed more interest in unimpeachable relations with China, the Soviet scheme's prospects very highly, the emerging great power. Mr Brezhnev probably decided to shelve his plan because of this lack of interest in Soviet-style collective security.

Not until the longstanding conflict between India and Pakistan flared up again dangerously in 1971 did Moscow see a fresh opportunity of extending Soviet influence in Asia. India sought The Soviet Union advocates collective Soviet backing and signed a twenty-year capity in Asia because its aim is to "peace, friendship and cooperation

This pact and ample supplies of amaments enabled India to divide Pakistan and allow East Pakistan to declare itself independent as the new state of Bangla Desh. In point of fact the new state remained dependent on both Moscow and New Delhi.

From the Soviet viewpoint the treaty with India was a model example of the projected Asian security system, Since it was signed New Delhi has lent the entire project every assistance and support. How in the circumstances India is ever to reach understanding with China, an aim mentioned so frequently by Mrs Gandhi, is anyone's guess.

As in Europe Moscow sets great store in Asia by the recognition of existing frontiers. Insofar as this is intended to entail brushing all Asian frontier issues under the carpet Mr Brezhnev's plan would, in this respect at least, appear to be a non-starter.

Even leaving aside the fact that Peking does not recognise the Soviet Union as an Asian country, the mutual recognition of frontiers seems doomed to failure. Asia is the continent with the largest number of outstanding frontier conflicts, and in Asia nationalism still has a long way to go before it reaches the final stage it has

reached in Europe.

The Soviet Union will not, of course, abandon its project overnight. What it has indrawal from Indo-China (a reduction in mind is a fine web of treaties between at's military presence was already in the everyone and with everyone and hopefully gaining for Moscow a say in all

> In addiation to India, Bangla Desh and People's Mongolia the Kremlin has so far



Dr Ernst Klett (left) handing over the Peace Prize to Dr Aurelio Peccel and Professor Eduard Pestel (right)

gained the support of Afghanistan and Iraq, while Iran is still hesitating with one

Japan, Asia's leading industrial power, would very much like to do better business with the Soviet Union than in the past, but in political terms it will not want to jeopardise progress towards understanding with China.

Peking can currently lay claim to the support of North Korea, Pakistan, Ceylon and, to an increasing extent, Burma. The situation in South-East Asia is in flux, but by no means unfavourable to China.

The trend is towards non-alignment and neutralisation. From Thailand to Indonesia more and more countries are tending to dispense with the protective services of a Big Brother. They would like to remain among themselves and are engaged in a search for new forms of cooperation precluding foreign intervention.

They do not want to exchange the Nixon Doctrine, which does, when all is said and done, allow them a considerable degree of independence, for a dubious Brezhnev Doctrine.

Moscow's collective security system is aimed at replacing existing regional agreements. Countries are to be left to their own devices once more as far as possible, thus making it easier to exercise control over them.

This ambition has encountered determined objections to Mr Brezhnev's plans, objections that are in line with the ina ang America.

Computers move into medicine

to aid not supplant the doctor:

Evangelical Academy sponsors

sports seminar at Tutzingi

Slegfried Kubink (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 October 1973)

Club of Rome awarded Peace Prize

This year's Peace Prize of the Federal ■ Republic Booksellers Association was awarded on 14 October in Frankfurt to the Club of Rome, an international group consisting of 85 scientists, industrialists and economists.

Federal President Gustav Heinemann was among the guests of honour as Dr Aurelio Peccel of Rome and Professor Eduard Pestel of Hanover, received the award, worth 10,000 Marks, on behalf of the Club of Rome's executive committee in Frankfurt's festively decorated Pauls-

Dr Ernst Klett, chairman of the Booksellers Association, made the presentation, which was the first ever to an institution rather than an individual. Past prize-winners have included Albert Schweitzer, Theodor Heuss, Ernst Bloch

and Alexander Misscherlich.
The award was made in recognition of the indispensable contribution towards peace made by the Club, which was set up in the Italian capital in 1968, by virtue of its placing of research commissions and evaluation of the results.

The Club of Rome, Dr Nello Celia, ex-President of Switzerland, stated in his award address, must be credited with having appreciated that the tremendous development of modern industrial society

development of modern industrial society represents a major problem and having made it the subject of scientific research. The Club, he continued, half lightlighted the whole range of existential problems resulting from the threat of destruction facing editions—old values. In this reply professor Pestel suggested that the refl countries might stready seek a transition from economic growth to dynamic balance. There right be no gotter lest such a transition herald an era of intellectual and economic standardon.

IN THIS ISSUE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS Leftwards leap for Britain's ARMED FORCES Lt-General Hildebrandt takes over army command CONOMIC AFFAIRS

Monetery union still

a long way off

A series of pictures appear on page 8 and 9 showing Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Watter School in America when the Federal Republic joined the UN

admittedly somewhat relative terms. In the ideological spectrum Labour's Left remains some distance to the right of young revolutionaries whose role is insignificant both in the Labour Party and in Britain as a whole.

There is no such phenomenon as Young Socialists of the German Juso species. The Labour Party Young Socialists pass largely unnoticed as a Labour fringe organisation with no influence on the Party executive.

The men responsible for Labour's current left spin are not long-haired youngsters but veterans of the workingclass movement, trade unionists who were young in the days of the Spanish Civil War and elderly one-time supporters of Aneurin Bevan, who lost his fight for control of the Labour Party in the early

For decades left-wingers have played the minor role of the Party's socialist conscience in a movement that has pursued middle-of-the-road Social Democratic policies under moderate leadership.

Not until electoral defeat in 1970 after six years in office during which few of the Party's hopes had been fulfilled did radical tendencies resurface, as was only

The pragmatic policies pursued by the outgoing Labour government had proved unable to solve the economic and social problems besetting Britain. Left-wing warnings seemed to have been warranted. Old ideals gained a new lease of life and it was not long before the erstwhile left-wing rebels gained a commanding influence both on the executive and at

The change, far from representing a breakthrough for neo-revolutionary ideology, is in fact a return to the Socialism of yore. Nationalisation, discarded a decade ago as a Marxist white elephant, is once more a major feature of Party policy. A whole range of domestic aims conveys the impression that Britain is on the way to becoming the most socialist state this side

This, of course, is far from being the

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Leftwards leap for **Britain's Socialists**

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Left and Right in politics are case. Even if Labour were to win the Party policies, but there can, for that next elections the left-wing trend would not continue unabated in government policies. The balance in the parliamentary party is by no means the same as at conference and the left and right wings of a future Wilson administration will differ little from their predecessors.

Besides, in British usage radical is a far cry from extremist. It is a virtue, not a vice, and both Liberals and Conservatives pride themselves on their radicalism.

Genuine extremists, miniscule groups of whom exist outside the ranks of the democratic parties, see no fundamental difference between Labour and Conservative anyway, both appearing to be bourgeois arms of a system that must be smote between the eyes by means of revolution from below.

The general public will have no truck with ideas of this kind. Whatever their choice of political party the British are basically far too conservative to think in

terms of revolution. A leading spokesman for the British New Left recently outlined the difference between the Labour Left and extreme left-wingers. The Labour Party, he maintained, may be a bulwark of the working class but it is at the same time an open prison for milltant Socialists.

"The real dividing-line between Social Democrats and revolutionaries," he continued, "is their attitude towards Parliament and the bourgeois state machine."

Viewed in this light Labour's Left would appear, despite its class-struggle pathos, to be a reactionary grouping. They differ from the Party's Social Democrats in their advocacy of the teachings of Karl Marx but despite their radicalism they remain firmly within the bounds of both the democratic Labour Party constitution and the country's parliamentary democracy.

There can be no denying that left-wing Socialists have in recent years gained influence greater than that they have wielded for generations, and the Blackpool Party conference demonstrated

OPEC talks and oil as an Arab political weapon

alks between the six countries on the currently only sixth on the list of this L Persian Gulf that export petroleum and the thirteen Western firms that buy the oil have never given rise to overmuch public interest, but those who have followed the progress of such talks in the past will not be surprised to hear that the first round of negotiations has failed to

This time it is different, though. The breakdown of the Vienna OPEC talks must be viewed against the background of the Arah threat to use oil as a political weapon in the Middle East war. Already buyers are starting to hoard oil.

There is no need to hoard. The Common Market has enough off in reserve to last for ninety days and this country has also taken the necessary precautions. The only result of buying left, right and centre would be to run suppliers temporarily dry, push prices up and give rise to panic.

Composure is called for, particularly in this country, where Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt has only recently struck a fair bargain with the Shah. Iran.

countries derive more than ninety per but also to finance vital domestic expendiinfrastructures that everywhere leave much to be desired.

Turning off the oil tap is easier said than done, and there can be no saying still further would be adding fuel to the how the great powers are going to react fire. Besides, the developing countries to a move of this kind. Have the Arabs and others too - would descend on Bonn

(Bremer Nachrichten, 11 Ociober 1973) Eppler agreed wholeheartedly with his

matter, be no question of a take-over

The swing to the Left bears witness to more than mere detrinale ideology. Nationalisation may have been regarded as an article of faith at Blackpool to such an extent as to meet with the disapproval of large numbers of voters, but nationalisation is by no means the red rag to a bull it used to be.

The ruling Conservative government nutionalised Rolls Royce and has introduced far-reaching economic controls. This being the case, Labour had little option but to move even further left in order to provide an ideologically-tinged

with Marks and pfennigs.

more obliging.

another, as it were.

one is in favour of swift action. If he is

unable to offer his Polish opposite

number Stefan Olszowski at least the

prospect of an economic proposition

there will continue to be an embargo on the provision of exit permits for Poles of

with its export surplus. Boosting exports

Economic Cooperation Minister Erhard

Labour's programme is a long-term one.

It remains to be seen what might schools be implemented in the wake of a later to have the poils. A later to have government would certainly inaugust a particularly the old. The new, and economic measures and social telement to change the face of Britain.

Labour's foreign policy aims are killed to the later than the party of do not want to try to paper over clear. Within Europe, however, a later with fine words.

clear. Within Europe, however, a Lat. 122 with fine words. government would probably confirme Pr rigorous analyses at this partyallies with a number of problems. , it al conference gave it as much

Renegotiation of British Comm.

Market membership as called for by the Wilson as a preliminary to a referent an order to allow the voters to deal whether or not Britain is to stay in the party. This would be to avoid dealing with conflicts the party. The proposals put European Community. This would be the party political conference were bound to slow the Market down. 14 large extent concerned with more

How in the circumstances pm; in provincial assembly affairs, for towards economic and monetary unit to be accomplished according to school to be according to the school to be ac

In the aftermath of Blackpool itwo The thing that Kühn and Figgen certainly not be going too far to feeld, sought to light in Munich were, in general terms Britain and its allies, owever, surprising considering the way be in for a period of unrest should by piled on the arguments and the next general election return a 12 pains with which they expressed them, government to power. Fritz Heinples her bearing in mind Hans Jochen government to power. Fritz Heinple: Vegal's expression of pessinism it is a

(Kölner Studt-Anzeiger, 8 Getober 1: 1002 time since a leading Social Democrat

FDP not ready Financial considerations to flirt with CDU

CDU General Secretary Kurt Bieden-kopf is clever enough to know that whice to the Lower Saxony Christian mocrats to "make the most of their use to flirt with the FDP" sounds 2 pretty but is not of any particular

The CDU/CSU Opposition cannot the Bonn government coalition pure tactical manoeuvring. Of course the political set-up is taken into detation the most likely place for an are of the CDU and FDP is in Lower acry - always assuming that the FDP

ims to the provincial assembly, which is highly likely. Est the Free Democrats are unlikely to orenthusiastic about a move that ald strengthen the CDU majority in

: Bundesrat. Agreements on maintaining the status . such as the Grand Coalition in ka-Wintemberg have tried, are not Figractical. The late FDP General Manary Karl-Hermann Flach said that if the its main aim at the forthcoming

but the provincial assembly elections in the an SPD/FDP majority could cost a (Lübecker Nachrichten, 5 October 15. | 1011 local government — for instance in Sar - will not take place until the le FDP has once again rejected the

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editor: Alexander Action Chief: Oits Heinz. Editor: Alexander Action Chief. Chief alable rapprochement there is still a Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH. 23 School Ital basic guil between the two parties. Aussicht, Hamburg 78. Tel.: 228 51. Is Former CDU Chainnan Rainer Barzel 54 Adenaueralies, 53 Bann. Tel.: 228 153 Italian CDU Chainnan Rainer Barzel 164 08 88390. the one at the meeting of the party ership who pointed out that all the

men - be it at the election for the deral Presidency, at a provincial

(Sliddeutsche Zeitung, 11 October 1973)

SPD conference gets to grips with party strife

has called a spade a spade in the way

Figgen did with regard to the schisms in the party.

No one so far has taken such a tough line with the Young Socialists as did Kühn, and certainly no member of the party presidium let alone one of Brandt's

Kühn's warnings about creating a party within a party and the like are certainly not the outcome of resentment. This was not a case of a "left-winger" who is being attacked from the left in no uncertain manner, trying to teach then good

And it was certainly not a case of an SPD firebrand taking advantage of Willy Brandt's absense to sow his own seeds in the political landscape.

In Münster on 30 September we did not see a repeat of the Wehner affair. It was far more the case of a member of the party who had received a scare lighting a political beacon in a well-thought out

This is something that Brandt's other deputy, Helmut Schmidt, who is reckoned to be a right-winger, would not have been able to do.

In Münster it was a question of getting to grips with the past and present. Party comrades were given a timely warning before the forth-coming elections by the party leadership that they could no longer rely on the weakness of the CDU and CSU and political trends.

Despite having a considerable majority the SPD government seems to be striking up an extraordinary defensive attitude to Opposition. But at precisely this themselves.

With elections coming up it is not possible for anyone to give guarantees that the electorate will consider the battle over policies and trends in the SPD a proof of political vitality and reward this with their votes. In this light patching up the cracks would be far more important than clearing up conflicts within the party.

This clarification is essential and pressing. The Young Socialists have credibly rejected accusations that they want to cause a party split or become a party within the party.

Wanting to change the SPD they are of course not keen to become isolated within it or be forced to leave it. But in future they may be forced to leave it. But in future they must show clearly what their penacea of radical changes to the system will actually produce, and clarify the fact that their "other republic" will not be followed by or proceeded by any alteration to the free liberal legal setup in

One cannot deny that the Young Socialists have done a sterling service for the party. They have toiled selflessly in election campaigns and they have on occasions helped to wake up the more sleepy party members and serve the cause

But if they now rely on the political awareness of the voter and continue to expect that their activities and thoughts will be rewarded by votes, as they clearly did in Munich, they are fooling no one but



Werner Figgen

Young Socialists are not a homogeneous group and it is their right that the party should not condemn them in toto. Their achievements should be honoured and not simply recognised by a patronising clap on the shoulder. But if they want to be taken seriously politically they must take their own declarations and resolutions themselves.

They should not take the line that they can put their abstruse way of thinking into effect without consideration for the effect it will have on the SPD.

It will be of benefit to the whole SPD if the fire that was started by Heinz Kuhn in Munster did not turn out to be a flash in the pan. It is not a question of a witch hunt. It is a matter of seeing that the signal that was given in Monster has its Lothar Labusch

(Kolner stadt Anzeiger, 2 October 1973)

The Christian Democrats have set the points for their party-political conference in Hamburg in November. The party's national committee has decided the topics that delegates will have to

These subjects are inevitable: worker participation in management, schemes for capital wealth accumulation in private hands, land laws and vocational training.

These four subjects have lately become the central matters on the domestic policy scene. They are topics that no major party today can afford to avoid. It in these fields that the opposing political armies take up their weapons.

What the "union" parties have to offer is the armoury of an Opposition party which is striving to regain a position on the government benches. In the present situation it is not possible for the CDU/CSU to do this alone — they need a partner. And the only conceivable partner

So, what the "union" parties have to ofter as a programme of reforms is designed to act as a signal to the FDP. And the PDP in question is a party that considers itself the conservative element trying to prevent a fundamental change

Gone are the days when the CDU/CSU toyed with the possibility that the way to replace a left-wing/liberal coalition was moving leftwards themselves.

When the Brandt/Scheel government came to power reforming zeal hit its high spot. As a temporary answer to this the only possibility appeared to be the promise of even more and better reforms. Since then the Christian Democratic Union has done some thinking about its own "basic values", particularly as the Opposition parties believe they spy the and groaning right, left and centre. They rise of a continually strengthening make no mention of the fact that left-wing factor in Social Democracy.

New-look CDU line old hat

Today the Christian Democrats are beginning to feel that a conservative alternative programme could bring them

The proposals of the CDU leadership for the Hamburg conference are in the main conservative. It is only because conservatism is a difficult commodity to sell today that the package has been gift-wrapped with a few tinselly reform

The clearest of the CDU tactics is to offer old wine in new bottles; especially where worker participation is concerned The formal equality of labour and capital is really o more than phoney parrity. A plan of this kind would be bound to fall foul of the CDU's social services sub-committees. And it looked like real the CDU/CSU cried out as if they were. mortally wounded by the participation

When CDU General Secretary Kurt Biedenkopf speaks of "a central part of our social welfare policy philosophy" it is unmistakably true that the CDU has at heart not been able to shake off its old slogan of "no experiments",

Then the Opposition paints a picturebook illustration of the free-market economy and acts as if all is going well; They make no mention of the fact that catastrophic cankers have caused grave

doubts about whether the system can

Scepticism about the gospel of the free-market economy is not the heresy of anarchists and iconoclasts - this is something that proved a headache for the CDU's chief ideologist Professor Richard von Weizsäcker and his commission on basic principles. He hinted that this godhead would have to be secularised.

Viewed in this light the proposals of the CDU leaders for the Hamburg party conference are not a genuine programme of reforms but a step backwards. They are a conservative alternative to socialist liberal reform concept.

The traditional voters for the CDU/ CSU are not to be lost. But what new voters can be recruited? In the long term the CDU will aim for the FDP voter as doubts arise whether the FDP can maintain its position as a liberal regulator to the SPD's excesses as the pressure from

This is clearly a tactical concept. The question to be answered is whether the books can be balanced. Of course the government's reform programme is not so convincing that it sends everyone into raptures and the internal situation of the SPD is not calculated to inspire great confidence.

But on the other hand was it not the widespread expectation that reform would follow that led to the SPD/FDP's achieving government status in the first

It is not the government's failure to hold ground they have captured that is perturbing some of its supporters today, but the SPD/FDP's failure to push through the reform programmes they have announced with great confidence.

Gerhard Ziegler (Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 October 1973)

German extraction. country's suppliers, is to step up its oil The Polish government naturally denies deliveries in return for increased that there is any connection between the investment in Iran by Bonn. There is certainly no need to worry about where tomorrow's petrol or heating oil are to come from.

As for using oil as a weapon in the story. If they sell no more oil they will have no more money to spend on arms.

What is more, some of the OPEC cent of their revenue from oil and need the income not only to pay for the war ture, not to mention improvements in

two but notes on the other hand that it cannot afford a mass exodus of skilled workers whose training has cost Warsaw a substantial amount of money.

The Foreign Office initially proposed to help matters along by using the well aware that there are two sides to the taxpayers' money to subsidise interest rates on export credits for Eastern Bloc

countries. Finance Minister Helmuth Schmidt and Economic Affairs Minister Hans Friderichs were very much against this proposal. They rightly feared that cheap export credits would prove an expensive proposition for this country in more than one respect. Bonn is having trouble enough as it is

really done their homework on all these like a ton of bricks with similar demands. Hilmar Börsling

Everyone in Bonn realises (though no one will admit as much in public) opposite numbers at the Ministric-Economic Affairs and Finance. that Ostpolitik could well run more The boffins are now busy at smoothly if only this country were prepared to lubricate the moving parts drawing-board. One of the property

in Ostpolitik

far made is for a special low-in credit to be provided by the Reconst. Bundestag members, diplomats and tion Loan Corporation, a government ournalists all have gained the impression agency. The recipient, say Poland, as from talks with Eastern Europeans, not have to spend the money r particularly Russians and Poles, that country; it could use it to buy my Moscow and Warsaw would be more cotools in Britain or France, for instal operative on many an issue if only Bonn Advocates of credit facilities of

were to be economically and financially kind will hear nothing of them anex to reparations in all but name. The: Representatives of communist counindeed a qualitative difference. On tries will naturally hear nothing of other hand it cannot be gainsaid allegations that they are prepared to trade some such proposition ought to alcompromises on Berlin in return for Eastern Bloc demands for reparations ready cash, but on the quiet they frankly admit that greater generosity on West Germany's part would make life casier all

A second, additional possibility we be to finance projects in Eastern F countries from which the Fal round. One good turn would deserve Republic stood to benefit in the term. One example cited is that So far the Federal government has failed nuclear power stations in the Soviet L'a that would feed the West Gent government coalition manages to reach agreement on theanner and extent to which Bonn might oblige the East. Foreign Minister Walter Scheel for

national grid. This would certainly be in accord was made assembly elections, namely to Bonn's energy policy of met in the majority in the Bundesrat, that requirements from as many sources to be the time to start thinking about possible in order to avoid the possibility of a provincial assembly overdependent on single sources of Littion with the CDU.

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Lt-General Hildebrandt takes over army command



Defining the responsibilities and restrictions involved in being an army commander proves difficult. Lieutenant-General Ernst Ferber, who occupied this post for two years before succeeding General Bennecke as Noto's commander in Central Europe on 1 October, claims from his own experience that though the term "army commander" sounds clear and simple the person in this position has to deal with everything connected with army preparedness despite the fact that he is not a commander-in-chief.

The army commander is responsible to the Minister of Defence for ensuring that the best interests of his branch of the armed forces are maintained. These range from training, leadership and intelligence to preparedness, logistics and the planning of armaments.

The army commander's staff of 350 scems relatively small to deal with questions affecting the largest branch of the armed forces, especially when it is considered that the staff for the navy and

air force is just as big.

An army commander must not restrict himself to the administration of his almost quarter of a million soldiers, Ferber claims, but must also activate creative initiatives.

This does not mean that he should remodel the structure and ideas of the army according to his own wishes but that he should possess enough imagination and ability to put into practice the military reforms and guidelines decided

upon by Bundestag politicians.
This occurred in two important sectors during Ferber's term of office. The training period was reduced from eighteen to fifteen months and study courses for the longer-term professional soldiers drawn up. Both these innovations were decisive and could not simply be 'ordered". They had to be organised

as broad a basis as possible. Lieutenant-General Hildebrundt. Ferber's successor, displays a similar readiness for cooperation when he defines the post of anny commander as "duty to the top and the bottom", explaining that he wishes above all that his troops do not

look upon him as "the bloke at the top". This demands the desire and the ability to lead by means of information. Hildebrandt has already gained experience in this respect during his two spells on the army staff at the end of the flittles and in the late sixtics.

As much as the continuity of the conception of leadership is stressed whenever there is a change in the army

leadership, it is astonishing how many persons of widely ranging character have headed this branch of the armed forces since it was set up less than twenty years

General Hildebrandt is already the seventh grmy commander. The first person in this post, Hans Röttiger (who dled in April 1960), increased the size of the army to 148,000 by the end of 1959 and had already dealt with the problems posed by the shortage of training areas and the decline in the number of

His successors Zerbel (1960 to 1964) and de Maizière as a springboard to the post of commander-in-clulef of the armed

De Maizière was followed by two generals Moll (1966 to 1968) and Schnez 1968 to 1971) who were to put a completely different stump on the army. Molf displayed a typically Swabian liberal attitude towards his soldiers while Schnez made important changes in the structure and armament of the force as well as participating in a rather unfortunate study of the army's role.

Ferber grew up in Munich, passed his school-leaving examination with distinction in 1933 and as far as intellect went resembled de Maizière more than any

other of his predecessors. People around him occasionally felt the weight of his intellectual superiority. Whenever meetings threstened to become boring, Ferber would write poems about the colleagues around him.

Hildebrandt was born in 1919 and is five years younger than Ferber.

The new army commander can therefore be expected to stay in his post longer than most of his predecessors. The army has after all had more commanders than the navy and air force.

The general himself refuses to speculate about the future. He does not look upon his appointment as a great turning-point in the structure of the army. The problems of this branch of the armed forces have remained remarkably constant over the years.

The question of rising expenditure on armaments must not be played down, he clains (Ferber at least managed to cut operational expenditure under his rationalisation programme) but Hildebrandt. who seems to prefer to react than to act, would like to deal with the various problems as they crop up.

The reduction in the period of national service must be allowed to become a matter of routine before the next step is taken. Nothing must be done overhastily. "You can do anything when you've got your feet on the ground," Hildebrandt



Ferber seems to have taken the from the whole question of "s leadership" during his term of office! the process of continuing change a: soon force the army to turn once age". the role of the individual soldier.

Christian Powi

Ernst Ferbar

The only question is whether deady the position of the Papal Nuncio in ments will allow the new recommender to display this moet; composure. The reform of the position of the variety is secret diplomation. The variety is particular.

The variety and the proposed reduction:

The variety and the position of th forces in Central Europe could have indirect effect on the armed forces

(Süddentsche Zeitung, 1 October)

Services' universities opened in Munich and Hamburg

The two Bundeswehr universities in L Hamburg and Munich opened their doors to the first batch of six hundred officers on 1 October. The project, planned by the Defence Ministry as a long-term solution to the notorious shortage of longer-serving officers in the armed forces, met a good deal of criticism

Even the two former Defence Ministers Gerhard Schröder and Helmut Schmidt were at first unwilling to accept a scheme that would provide officer candidates with a free course of study and withdraw them from service for three years. But the shortage of lower-rank officers then prompted the Defence Ministry to give its assent to the scheme.

The armed forces will not be able to encourage officers to sign on for twelve to fifteen years without giving them a course of study that they will also be able to profit from in civry street. The vast majority of professional officers decide to

sign on for life, So far the armed forces have not had to bear the full brunt of the promotion problems connected with this trend as a relatively small proportion of persons born between 1928 and 1937 actually volunteered - and it was this age group which was not conscripted.

Soldiers in this age range have had sufficient opportunities of promotion but in the following age group - those born between 1938 and 1942 - there has had to be an increase in the number of

Science and the military have long been considered two mutually exclusive fields in Germany. The idea of attracting officer material by offering courses of study would not have been accepted so readily had it not been established practice elsewhere. Both the American astronauts and Russian cosmonauts have received scientific and military training.

Old-style military men will not be able to get used to the idea of a company commander delving into the depths of theory and perhaps disputing the plans of the general staff. The future graduates of the military academies will still probably be judged according to whether they can lead a group of men in manoeuvres.

But there are more reasons in favour of providing officers with a course of study than following foreign practice or the effect on recruiting figures. Far less criticism was directed against the course of study itself than against the proposal that the Bundeswehr should administer it. The opposing ranks included left-wing groups, student bodies, the Education

and Science Trade Union and the West German Vice-Chancellors Conference.

The Bundeswehr was unable to make all that many allowances for the specific academic interests of universities and colleges. But it did have to take account. the twin demands of producing graduates within a short period and having their qualifications recognised by the Federal states' ministries of educa-

The officers attending the study courses need have no fears concerning their present or future career. They will not have to face overcrowded lecture halls or laboratories and will not be taught by overworked professors. But, like their civilian counterparts, they will be called upon to display good performances.

The officers attending the courses can be certain of their monthly pay slip and

promotion as they are soldiers during their period of study. regulations governing the armed for impose a number of restrictions in them, mainly in regard to polinicativity, conduct while on duty and public and their outward appearance.

If a group of students from Hamb

University plan a demonstration will might clash with the police they will: be able to count on the officers from military academy taking part. Regulation rule out this eventuality.

The soldiers' obligation to maintain definiting situation in the diocese. He good conduct coupled with their is proved that Kempf should first be course of study in the social sciences of the chance to resign. If not an the technical subjects required by armed forces - mechanical or electrical engineering for example - has around left-wingers' fears of the emergence at technocratic elite which could halt be long march through the institutions.
We shall not know whether the

any grounds for these fears until befer officer-students begin their full through the civilian institutions in its through the civilian institutions in | R eports of the letter Archbishop Attacks of this type often arouse | R Corrado Bafile, the Apostolic impression that they are distrigenerally against defence efforts.

If the armed forces take their defe role seriously they must ensure that by obtain good leadership material and to them in such a way that they can be out their duties. The best method evidently an academic course of without episc of the world.

of leadership and organisation are international international technical knowledge.

environmentalists.

Hans-Anton Papendled

Storm rages round the head of the Papal Nuncio

Bishop of Limburg, boomeranged -letter in which Archbishop Corrado file, the Apostolic Nuncio in Bonn, elled for his dismissal was returned. The first of the many expressions of

Baille — was a resolution by the tholic Youth Association of the cose of Limburg expressing its alarm and the Apostolic Nuncio's "incompreimuble" action against episcopal solidahy, and vouching for the fact that the Rolop "credibly represented the teachirs of Christ".
The leak of Batile's report to the

Validat has prompted public criticism of

imminent and the proposed reduction comment has been "No comment". The Nuncio's action has once agian encoura-ad discussion of Rome's legal position when appointing or dismissing clergy. East convinced Catholics are joining in. Archbishop Corrado Bufile has been Nacio in Bonn since 1960. As papal kute, he finds himself in a dual role. fastly, he is the Vatican's ambassador to ham and therefore enjoys diplomatic

> On the other hand he is also the Pope's antict man with the Catholic Church in te Federal Republic. In this capacity he wats to Rome on grass-roots opinion al also informs the dioceses of decisions

> At the same time he acts as an pector who constantly informs Rome developments within the Church. But Watican rules that the Nuncio must out this role in the spirit of Istemal cooperation.

limburg's Catholic Youth Association thins that Bafile has violated this ruling more than once - and not only on 26 August when he secretly sent his letter to Cardinal Villot, Secretary of State in the vatican, calling for Kempf's dismissal.

Basile raised the alarm - unique in telem Church history - because of the he described as the rapidly denoming situation in the diocese. He

the attack on Wilhelm Kempf, the Apostolic Administrator could be appoint would greet the Bishop's dismissal with ted. Bafile suggested Reinhard Lattmann, the Suffragan Bishop of Münster,

People in the know claim that the Nunclo, considered an advocate of the conservative course, sent the letter at the instigation of consevative circles among the clergy in the Federal Republic.

The diocese of Limburg has long been a thorn in the flesh of the conservatives. The first official Church advice centre for conscientious objectors was set up in Limburg, Kempf refused to start disciplinary proceedings against a clergyman who allowed a young people's service to degenerate into a jive session.

Limburg's Catholic Youth Association was able to establish contacts with the Polish Pax Movement, considered as rivals to the Polish bishops, without Kempf imposing his veto.

Ecclesiastical committees in Limburg were made more democratic. The composition of priest, parish and synod committees was largely decided by election. Critics spoke of a Bolshevist

Kempf finally provoked his seniors by appointing Otto Franzmann, a convert from the Old Catholic Church, as head of the Maria Hilf parish in Frankfurt, even though he was married and had two

His critics claimed that the Bishon had reopened the debate on celibacy and the ordination of married men which the Vatican had just closed. Bafile wrote in his letter to Rome that believers worried about good order in the Catholic Church

trickiest problems fuced by the Vatican.
Bishops are appointed for life and the ecclesiastical law book Codex Juris Canonici makes no provisions for

Professor Hermann of Münster, a specialist in ecclesiastical law, explains: Church law is based on the assumption that holders of office are head and shoulders above the rest of the world. If a black sheep is found, the problem is usually dealt with secretly and without

The Congregation of Bishops in Rome responsible for examining problems of this type. It submits its recommendations to the Pope who has to take the final decision. There is no right of appeal.

This procedure is scarcely compatible with modern ideas about the law. But Church law has developed what Professor Hermann dubs an elegant solution.

The Codex rules that the Pope can appoint an administrator wherever there is need for one. The bishop in question is suspended though still remains a bishop

The appointment of an administrator also involves the suspension of all other senior posts in the diocese, including that of the vicar general and the church

The Pope himself decides whether a situation is bad enough to warrant the appointment of an administrator. According to Church practice an administrator

is usually appointed when a bishopric

This also includes cases of bishops being unable to visit certain parts of their diocese, as for instance Federal Republic bishops refused entry into the German Democratic Republic where parts of their diocese lie.

But this ruling can also apply when a bishop diverges from the official line. The last time this happened was 104 years ago when the Bishop of Rottenburg was replaced by an administrator after falling under the influence of a group of advisers.

According to the various concordats concluded the government of the country involved has to approve the appointment of an administrator.

Experts claim that the Kempf case is as good as over now that Batile's letter has come to public attention. This leak rules out the possibility of an internal settlement.

The Nunciature announces that the letter of 26 August was no longer relevant by 28 August, the day on which Bafile nformed Cardinal Dopfner of his action and the Cardinal Indignantly condenned it.

Döpfner and Bafile agreed to clear up the affair in a "fraternal interview" with Rempf. This meeting has not yet taken place despite the alleged urgency of the situation.

Kempf limself has in the meantime stated that he is not planning to resign "for reasons of health". He is reported to be in excellent spirits and only wants to discuss the affair directly with the Congregation of Bishops in Rome.

Some 950,000 Catholies live in the diocese of Limburg, which is considered to be one of the wealthtest. The diocese also includes the South Hesse area which plays a leading role in internal discussions within the SPD. Kempf has revealed himself as a man of compromise in this situation. Horst Zimmermann

(Der Lagesspiegel, 5 October 1973)

Cardinal Döpfner rules on priests' involvement in politics

Trapressing its concern at the damage L that priests could do to their Church by indulging in party political activities, the General Assembly of the Episcopal Conference in Fulda passed a resolution on 28 September forbidding priests from publicly professing party affiliations in

The resolution, made public by

Nuncio's role arouses interest

Nuncio in Bonn, has sent to the Vatican denouncing the Bishop of imburg, Wilhelm Kempf, have increa-*I public interest in the Nunclature.

As head of the Catholic Church, the Pope has the right, independent of all secular power, to send legates with and without episcopal powers to all parts

International law governs the Vati-The Bundeswehr is currently considered the Pope as a sovereign the right to appoint and receive legations. The later on in civilian life. In a number years officers will be able to suppose at the military academies. Bundeswehr will then have its interest of the Nuncio is treated as the doyen of the diplomatic corps. Chi's diplomatic activities and grants ecredited in any capital.

The Nuncio, who is junior to the

Secretary of State, the Vatican's foreign minister, has a twin role. He is responsible for diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the government to which he is accredited and at the same time supervises the Church in this State and informs the Vatican of any developments. He is also granted the power of absolution

and dispensation. According to the importance of a country to the Holy See, the Vatican establishes a Nunciature (equivalent to an embassy) or an Internunciature (equivalent to a consultate).

Legation heads in the most important apitals are traditionally appointed cardinal and are then termed pro-

Nunciatures in the modern sense of the term have been known since 1500 when a "papal embassy" was established in Venice. One of the most famous nuncios of recent years was Eugenio Pacelli, later Pope Pius XII. who spent many years in Germany.

. (Die Welt, 4 October 1973)

Episcopal Conference, states that priests may become members of political parties as is their right as citizens, as long as the party does not pursue inhuman or anti-Christian aims.

Priests must not however work publicly within the party or for the interests or election of a party. Laymen employed by the Church must not refer to their position within the Church when taking a stance on party political issues.

This ruling can only be waived in extraordinary cases such as when human

rights are violated. But the bishop's approval would also be needed in cases of this type. "Extraordinary cases of this kind do not exist in the Federal Republic of Germany today," the resolution states.

Cardinal Döpfner claimed that the

resolution was not prompted by any specific event recently. The decision was based on past experience, he explained. He spoke of the churchmen in the Centre Party during the Weimar Republic and added that there are already indications of priests once again entering politics.

After four days of talks the general assembly of the Episcopal Conference approved a statement attacking violence and terror in the world and decided to submit it to the Pope and the United Nations. The United Nations is also called upon to set up an independent commission to investigate reports of

Cardinal Döpfner supported the general assembly's initiative in this matter by stating that there were increasing indications that the "dictionary of inhumanity would be appearing in a

DIE WELT

second volume shortly". The political leadership of many States shunned no instrument of terror to deter citizens from opposition, he added.

The 65 German bishops also passed a resolution at their autumn conference in Fulda calling on the Danish government not to provide the film project Jesus Christ's Love Affairs with a grant of six hundred thousand krones. Not even during the National Socialist era was the name of Jesus Christ dragged into the dirt in this way, they complained.

The Episcopal Conference also decided to apply for membership of the Working Community of Christian Churches to ich ine Evans Salvation Army and the Old Catholics belong. So far the Catholic Church has only been represented by an observer.

Cardinal Hermann Volk, the Bishop of Mainz, was appointed linison officer to the Evangelical Church. He succeeds Cardinal Lorenz Jaeger who has gone into retirement.

Finally, the conference approved an agreement providing the basis for close cooperation with the Old Catholics. Members of either Church are now entitled to ask a priest of the other Church for the sacraments of Eucharist, atonement or extreme unction.

Norbert Koch · ···· (Die Weit, 29 September 1973)

The European Economic and Monetary Union is going through protracted birth pangs. In the light of the disappointing balance of successes and failures in attempts to coordinate the economic and monetary policy of the EEC France, the Federal Republic and The Netherlands have been most reluctant to accept the proposals of the European Commission in Brussels for the transition to the planned second phase of the EMU on 1 January next year.

At meetings of the study group of the Council of Ministers to deal with the creation of the Union the governments of these three countries asked whether there was any point in embarking on far-reaching new political involvements before the end of the year when the proposed degree of integration scheduled for the first stage had not been carried through - though each government had different reasons for putting this rhetorical aucstion.

Paris and Bonn are both in favour of a two-year phase of consolidation, while the Dutch government would like the period to be one year only.

In Brussels at present it is difficult to see whether the position of the three EEC countries is determined by solely tactical considerations designed to block massive political and financial demands by their partner countries.

Generally speaking one gets the impression that none of the governments is at present particularly interested in going through the transition to the second phase of monetary union, bearing in mind the tough negotiations still to be held at the Council of Ministers for which each country is jockeying for a better starting position.

The group of experts has for the time being set down the state of its deliberations in a working document that expressed in Bonn about a transition to is being discussed by the ambassadors of

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Monetary union still a long way off

opinions on the Council of Ministers is scheduled for the end of October.

Observers in Brussels consider the objections raised to the Commission's suggestions to be significant, since they have come from three of the member governments which are at the heart of the group of countries involved in bloc floating.

Britain, Eire and Italy feel themselves forced into the "currency strictures" of the Community and cannot as a consequence take on the role of pacemaker when it comes to setting a faster rate of progress towards coordingtion of economic policies.

The participation of the three freely floating countries in the system of restricted currency bandwidths within the Community is regarded by France as the most important prerequisite for a formal transition of the EEC to the second stage of the Economic and Monetary Union.

Paris has made it clear in the past that it will only concur with the creation of the planned regional fund if the main benefactors of this fund - Britain, Italy and the Irish Republic - return to communal currency solidarity.

On the other hand these three

countries, whose currencies float freely, have made their adherence to the other European currencies dependent on promises of closer currency support.

The motivation for the concern the second phase of the EMU is said to be

the EEC countries. The first exchange of the lack of progress in efforts to

coordinate economic policies, Bonn considers that the schedule drawn up for a gradual coordination of currency reserves, such as the Commission has suggested, provides for this to happen too

The Federal government is doubtful

ensuring stability and full employment will bring sufficient binding obligation for effectual coordination of econe. and budgetary policy.

At the very least Bonn would like:

see the inclusion of an escape clause, while in an emergency would make it possible renounce currency support for Fir

Bonn takes precautions against a rainy day

The Bonn government and the Federal L states are putting aside large sums in tax revenue to be used as a financial cushion in an emergency if the economic boom should level off.

About seven thousand million Marks have accumulated on special accounts at the Bundesbank in Frankfurt, and it is quite possible that a further milliard Marks will have been added to this by the end of the year.

But these monies have not been taken out of circulation by voluntary agreement. The main impetus behind the move has been the second programme of stabilisation of May this year.

It was agreed in May that the Federal government would freeze 700 million Marks of additional revenue. And Federal state governments agreed that any moneys saccruing above and beyond what had been budgeted for would either be used to cut the amount of government

By the end of September one Feld the whole idea of "reform" has been a state had made a contribution of the same of ill feeling in Brussels recently, million Marks, but Bonn had also the talk is all of "adjustments" and

Julius Tower". This expression has be the European Farmers Association: used since the days of the first feld improvements in the communal agricul-Finance Minister Fritz Schäffer and while policy are possible and essential. But to an incident that actually occurred it is not to say that the farm policy

Following the France-Prussian Ward 1870/71 France had to pay the man formed German Reich war debt. It money was kept in a tower in Spark Berlin, under lock and key. For religious the French payments served 31 war fund for the Reich. war fund for the Reich.

(Bremer Nuchrichten, 1 October 16

whether the Commission's proposal LICOMMON MARKET

No. 602 - 25 October 1973

EEC agriculture policy reformers have the wind taken out of their sails

Inflated EEC

(In milliard Marks)

the msclves.

and autarchists.

agricultural funds

ayments made in 1972

25%

them resorting to trade restrictions

The export ban on rice had been in

force for quite some time, and this was

followed by the decision of the European

Commission in August to stop the sales of

This was designed to prevent the

world markets at prices some times

speculative buying and selling of wheat

fifty per cent above those set by the EEC.

so as to maintain Europe's supplies and

had made use of the powers vested in it

by the Council of Ministers there was a

round of applause from the protectionists

"The myth of surplus production has

been killed off," COPA, the committee of

professional agricultural organisations.

And at the beginning of September COPA said of the Brussels agricultural

policy: "Community price mechanisms have made it possible, despite developments on world markets, to supply to

260 million consumers at stable and

reasonable prices and to guarantee these

In fact the situation was different here

from that in the United States, where the

shortages of grain on the world market

hit the domestic market squarely between the eyes and pushed up shop prices for bread to glddy heights. By and large consumers in the European Economic

Community were sheltered from such

This is an advantage that Europe's consumers can thank the EEC agricultural

protection system for, even though it was

dreamt up not for the consumers but the

For as long as there is plenty of grain

all over the world the farmers alone

who has to pay for the system whereby

high prices are guaranteed and European

farmers are protected from foreign

But if the situation on the world

market alters drastically and shortages push prices up steeply Europe is unaffected by this for as long as domestic

production is sufficient to meet European

needs and imports are not essential. The

United States first felt the pinch last

was able to point to the effect of the EEC

agriculture policy as it benefited the bonsumer - viz "the current situation". He

announced triumphantly in July.

stabilise prices on the domestic market.

Even before the European Commission

durum wheat and soft wheat.

Strengthening of democratic contains of the strength of the strength of the creation of Comman of the creation of the creati ty authorities capable of making the said of talks on reforms this autumn, own decisions are regarded by the large gained the impression that the as the essential prerequisite for the transference of new responsibilities at badly during the long-winded price finances to the European Community.

(Die Welt, 4 October 193 biddlum Ministers of the European initial transfers of the European famounity rejected the proposal for madential talks on what must and what a be done to improve the Community miculture policy at their first meeting

Bonn Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl's borrowing or be salted away in the En moposal that a balance sheet of supplies of Issue.

transferred 610 million Marks improvements" since EEC Commissioner lardinols, who is responsible for the Whenever the State collects mone in griculture policy, said at the beginning process is called "the building of a real September at the general meeting of

rand in the past was wrong."

fased by the acting President of the and of Ministers, Denmark's Agriculhe Minister Frederiksen, who presented Council's schedule of work to be suried out by the end of the year. He Ed: "Discussion of reforms takes Mitical priority, but is in no way under

". Chirac, the French Agriculture inter, seems to feel that even

Its European Commission's intention itessed by Lardinois at the time the om debate postponement was anresolutes for adjustment before Octois out was underlined by him in these Fid: "Adjustments are not a matter of Possels and not a subject for Exacting discussions — they are a ission of mentality and attitudes."

orf Ertl was upset that reforming zeal the Community was moribund. But he "it's all the same to me if the others thit want it." At the conference of Ministers of the Federal states benefit from the system of protected tal told his colleagues that a reform turopean farm policy from the to toe to politically irrelevant".

the change of tune came in the farmers are competition. he been plagued by surpluses. Now found themselves facing a completely situation. Foodstuffs and cattle der, in particular grain and powdered k became scarce the world over. In and States put export embargoes on beans and later on other farm

November, but Europe has still not reached crisis point.
For want of other evidence Lardinois Abhough Europe was shocked by the ion the Americans took, as Lardinols when putting the REC's case in when putting the REC's case in thington, they did not let the ball unple set by the Americans prevent and that in the light of the ups and

downs on the world market 'the joint agriculture policy brings more advantages to the consumer than the producer'.

For the sacrifice that they make for the consumer Europe's farmers (who could after all sell their grain on the world market at higher prices) should now be compensated by a minimal number of

These are the reform proposals that Lardinois has put to the European

 Regulations governing the farm-produce market in Europe, at present set out in a confusing tangle of individual provisions should be collated, analysed and made more comprehensible.

The price support system for milk and grain should be amended.

 Producers should have a financial responsibility for the expenses involved in lling off surpluses.

One of the main things to be simplified is the market regulations for grain. With the cutting of special intervention prices for individual trade areas a "reasonable price gap" is to be brought about and the flow of commodities from areas where they are produced to excess to areas where they are in short supply should follow automatically.

in the case of dairy products a further lowering of the EEC butter price (at present 644 Marks per 100 kilograms) is being weighed up. This in conjunction with obligatory consumer subsidies should help to run down the butter

Prices for powdered fat-reduced milk would be raised. The participation of the producer in the sale of surpluses would be carried out by means of a levy on the milk supplied to dairies. The amount of this levy would depend on how great the excess was. Proceeds from this would be used to advertise butter.

At the first round of European Commission debates Lardinois gained sway against those who were in favour of alterations in principle such as Signor Spinelli and Sir Christopher Soames, who championed the idea of direct income supplements instead of pricing measures. According to his colleagues' calculations direct income supplements in the

nine-strong Community would require considerably more funds than the present market and pricing policy.

Lardinois was supported surprisingly by the Federal Agriculture Ministry headed by his friend Josef Ettl, whose economic advisory council supported this thesis. Direct income supplements will prove expensive and a drain on the national economy if farmers' incomes are not to drop, and they will be even more expensive in the final analysis because of their high administrative costs. The complicated administrative procedure would also make them difficult to

The Dutchman also received support for his policy of dabbing paint rather than completely redecorating from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The world supply of grain has dropped to thirty million tons, its lowest level since 1952. This year's harvest will not be sufficient to fill the world's depleted granaries.

Supply shortage myth

It would be very shortsighted of the Community to give way to autarchy within the EEC, believing the myth of the shortage in supply.
Between 1958 and 1969 the EEC's rate

of self-supply of foodstuffs has increased from 91 to 96 per cent. By 1980 it will be about 98 per cent.

If one takes into account the sales guarantees officeed the sugar-producing islands in the Curibbean and Pacific and the New Zealanders for butter by Britain the rate of self-supply in the Nine should be 99 per cent by 1980.

If the annual rate of increase in farm produce remains at three per cent as in the last ten years it will be half as much again after thirteen years. Thus worse surpluses are more likely than shortages.

World market shortages have robbed reformers of their best argument against rising expenditure on farm produce. As the Community does not have to pay any mon export subsidies for grain the burden next year should be 300 million units fewer (about 1,000 million Marks).

Reformers who have not given up must hope for renewed currency unrest in the next few months leading to a further crumbling of the agriculture market, so that a far-reaching reform becomes essential. After the revaluation of the guilder Josef Ertl stated that it would be interesting to see what happens next year.

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EEC countries should close borders to GDR products

European Economic Community countries have agreed that the Federal Republic should continue regarding the German Democratic Republic as German territory. This is confirmation of the continuance of the system whereby customs duties are not levied on intra-German trade, even though the

Since 1957 there has been a special clause in the EEC treatles settling the question of intra-German trade and the Community. ERC countries fear that GDR goods may be imported duty free to the Pederal Republic and then be re-exported without duty to other BEC

Statistics show that 97 per cent of the goods imported from the other part of Germany remain in the Pederal Republic. But this basic treaty provides for the development of trade between the two

Germanies.

It has been agreed by the EEC Council of Ministers that the Pederal Republic. should continue to handle its trade links 12 (Kölnet Stadt-Anzelser, 28 September 1973)

the other EEC countries should conclude a joint trade treaty with the GDR.

A Community treaty that does not cover all member countries is not completely new. The "verification agree-ment" with the international Atomic Energy Authority was signed without Franco's participating

Now it is being said in Brussels that the intra-German question is not so clear-cut as was the regulating of atomic weaponry. At private talks the French Foreign Minister said that every EBC member should reserve the right to protect itself from indirect imports from the GDR via West Germany.

West Germany.
In other words borders should be closed to East German goods if these competed with home produced items.
However, this is distrimental to the Community wifield has set out to remove all frontier deflictions within its own borders. It will be interesting to see how long this political division remains tolerable.

Hermain Bolde

Brandt and Scheel at the UN

A DIARY IN PICTURES

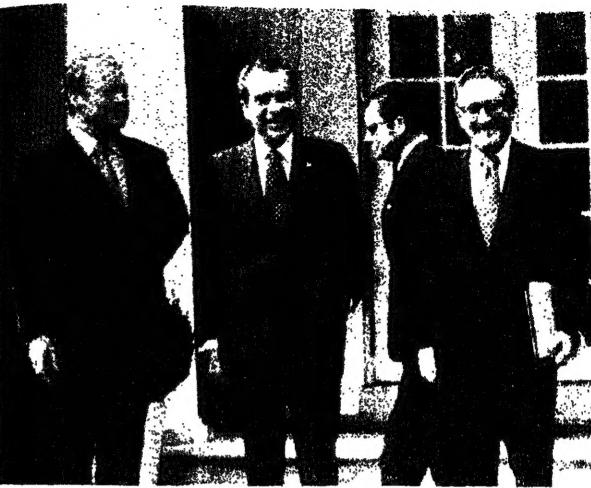






















(Photos: Marianne von der Lancken)

THE ARTS

Peter Hacks' latest play produced at Göttingen

A few golden-coloured paper stars hang from the blue-black firmament, a green-meadowed landscape with rolling countryside crosses stage. A small garden marked out by rocks contains trees that are obviously stage props. One of them bears the all-important apple. Adam and Eve, clad in green body-tights to give them the naked look, sleep the sleep of the Garden of Eden.

But the garden is surrounded by an oxygen tent. As round as the world, God would say. More like an oval, the Archangel Gabriel, his first creation, would retort. But the artificial trees, the green man and woman and the tent that represents the world are not well-matclied, however much they may be based on mediaeval models

God descends to Earth accompanied by music that is more reminiscent of a church than the universe. The vehicle in which he travels dressed like the saint of a Sunday School stamp is more like a stage prop than a divine chariot. The Archangel Gabriel who hovers in from the wings is as stiff and golden as an angel on a

God asks his angel what he thinks of the world and the angel hesitates in much the same way as Socias is reluctant to tell his master Amphitryon the truth. But if the actor playing this Gabriel-cum-Sosias part really wanted to be a Peter Hacks figure he should not pretend to be a Molière-style Sosias who suddenly finds himself in the prose role of the servant Sganarelle in Don Juan.

No, on the contrary, he ought to speak in rhyme, Hacks' rhyme which in his latest comedy Adam and Eve is even more polished, even more sing-song, even more skilful and interrupted and stimulated by more irony than in previous Hacks plays. But we shall return to this later.

After all, we have only progressed to the prologue. But this was sufficient at the play's premiere in Göttingen's Deutsches Theater to recognise the incredible confusion of primeval atmosphere and trashy pictures of creation, the fur-flung range of dialectic arguments and the more home-spun dialogue, human message and fairy-tale and stage magic and conventional tricks.

A skilfully reinterpreted story about the expulsion from paradise sometimes emerged shame-faced from this confu-sion. Before the final curtain there was even a moral to point at: "You are right, Mankind." But where did this moral suddenly come from? What was connection with the two-hour paradise playlet that had casually continued with such complaisance and coquetry?



A scene from Hacks' Adam and Eve produced in Göttingen

1972. Shortly afterwards he wrote an essay about his work on the play, his intentions and his difficulties.

Hacks, who cannot always be taken at his word even in this essay, closed with a Milton quotation that is supposed to typify both Adam and Eve and Paradise Lost. It is the quotation about the song which, although subjective, sounded so fine that even I lell was astonished.

Hacks is the only playwright we have to deal with in this article and his song of Adam and Eve is subjective and tine Subjective above all. Hacks departed Peter Hacks finished writing his more and more from "revolutionary" comedy Adam and Eve in the autumn of writing during the course of the sixties.

Republic, has its revolution behind: I may fait were to be jointly decided. Hacks, the poet of this State, he Thus there was no discussions of developed a post-revolutionary diant countries and any other information "The subject of modern art is the takesed was vague. Art managers and art relationship between Utopia and main potentates for the most part expressed There is no other way for Utopia to end the view that it was not such a bad thing attainable by reality is the process

self-perfection, in other words

imperfect state."

Hacks wrote this in 1966 in the pret, i of Das Poetische. Adam and Eve B1 miy opinion the most convincing of

Continued on page 11

Art exhibitions in Cologne and Düsseldorf

KM and IKI have been like brothers Aup in arms along the banks of the thine. KKM was the (7th) Cologne Art Waket and IKI the (3rd) International in Fair in Düsseldorf.

I THINGS SEEN

Such was the rivalry that there was talk applying for an injunction. But shortly tion the two exhibitions of contemmary art were due to open agreement as reached on a scanty, jointly framed mmuniqué to the press, designed to pocure an angry peace for the days on shich these two exhibitions were

The conflicts of interest that existed would not, it was decided, be hammered His State, the German Democas congration and in future the dates of the

than in the reality that gradually develop to draw up clear fronts at long last towards it. The only state of perfects: Reween isolated market exclusivity - in Glogne - and free market business in apaisive environs, as in Düsseldorf at the 'cue Messe".

hist what were the details of this -attasting picture in the autumn of 73? At Cologne's Kunsthalle and in he oms of the Cologne Kunstverein forty Dealers". This year for the first time the Association awarded its own prize to an official backer of contemporary arts. The Association chose Willen J.H.B. Sandberg, for many years the Curator of the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam.

Exclusivity of works on exhibition was the hallmark of the KKM. Galleries mostly concentrate on just a few artists who seem to them to be important. Thus the selection of what is put on show is the free choice of each gallery proprietor. In order to make the scope of the material as a whole more easy to scan each of the galleries participating concentrated their works in a certain

It was noticeable on the surface of it that in certain departments the tableau was much in evidence. Object Art and Grotesqueries appear to be on the wane. and were occasionally not in evidence at all. In Halls 10 to 12 at the Düsseldorfer Neue Messe the observer is struck by the prodigiousness of the artists and gallery owners. Three hundred and eleven gallery owners from this country and abroad have pumped their spectacular collections of modern art into this the largest of the showpiece fairs of modern art.

Last year we hear that this onshaight produced a turnover of fourteen million Marks. Boasting of successes in this way is part and parcel of the business of running fairs of this kind. It is in no way dégoutant.

Those in the know when it comes to modern art have their doubt, about whether there were really sales of mneteen million Marks-worth of art on the banks of the Rhine last autumn.

Time and again we hear about attempts He is the "spirit who always negates", a to bring home modern art to the ordinary successor to Goethe's Mephistopholes, man with exhibitions such as the But although his position in the dialectic mammoth show in Düsseldorf. With this framework is the same, the line he large supply of modern art it is attempted follows is different in content. The path to create interest, but as prices continue that Hacks shows as leading to Utopia via to rocket the whole idea is reduced to reality is that of a consistent Socialism absurdity.

calling for permanent change. At the moment public musueum; and galleries are struggling along with budgets But at this point the contradictions and tha have been frozen, so just who is inconsistencies emerge. How far has Hacks departed from what he claims to responsible for creating this massive turnover in modern art. transport by aspiring to the paradise-like It can only be the mythical beast

known as the private collector. Indeed for What possibility is there in Adam and Eve of finding reality (and not a general him there is a supply of the classical and provocative modern art the like of which sceptical or optimistic striving into an has never been known before.

To what extent has Hacks removed his fine verse to a Nirvana where he views drama as a "celebration of human possibilities, a display of riches obtained or obtainable and the pride of Man in

How far has his "Classicism" become

Stephan Stroux's production of the play in Göttingen and Wolf Münzner's stago design stressed the Christmas fairy-tale aspects. Might it not have been again sets out to express great things in a

But Stroux failed to take advantage of this opportunity. Adam and Eve was the eighth play of Hacks to be performed in Göttingen's Deutsches Theater. This is a

A dramatic climax to this whole trend is reached in Düsseldorf with the Picasso head, produced during his Cubist period. This painting from he Schmela Gallery is offered at 2,500,000 Marks!

And elsewhere people's money is splashed around fairly generously. Two very similar works by the artist Domenico Gnoll from Rome are offered at 200,000 and 250,000 Marks.

In Cologne as in Dusseldorf the preponderance is for smaller and medium-sized pictures. The Düsseldorf Fair, which is also entitled "Market for Topical Ait", defies all aesthetic protests by offering kitschy Symbolists from the late nineteenth century and has been having another go at testing the marketability of Hans Makart, Thus the market for modem art is expected to swing away from its present clamouring for topicality back to the fields of "nostalgra".

The catalogue of the Düsseldorf fair with its 000 pages is evidently not designed as a companion for anyone walking through the halls,

Safety's the word

In Cologne too a greater degree of mistocracy is shown in this sphere. The catalogue for the KKM offers a number of basic essays on the situation on the contemporary art market.

Safety, even in the art world, appears to be the new slogan. We see in slogan form the new fashion of Surrealism with its ramifications stretching to fauta-fre-

Constructivism and Neo-Constructivism are emoving renewed popularity to the same degree as the expansion of the Naive. Classical Modern commands top prices - small works by Kandinsky and Mate are on sale by a Munich gallery for 2000 Mark.

At Dusseldon Kunsthalle there is an exhibition "Pro pekt 73" running parallel to the art markets. This has the title "Maler, Painters, Peintres" and includes about one laundred new works by forty contemporary artists.

Here we can see clearly the reaction to the great propaganda wave of the documenta Realists in the making. Eighteen galleries specialising in the avantgarde are taking part in this "pilot exhibition", as Kunsthalle curator Jurgen Harten described it.

Once again there is a chance that the last of the informal epoch shall be the first of the new introverted monochrome phase, which we can see in embryonic form here with the tableaux of 1973.

> Wolfgang Stauch-von Quitzow Hannoversche Aligemeine, 3 October 1973)



Le cri painted by URSULA (Schultze-Bluhm) in 1972 (Photo: Kutalog)

galleries presented the offerings of 532 artists. Thirteen of these galleries were foreign. Last year with 33 galleries participating the turnover was five nullion

The sponsor of the KKM is the "Association of Progressive German Art

closes the play by saying, "No, Mankind,

God has created a principle to lead

Mankind from the Utopia of Paradise via

the path of reality to another Utopia.

Hacks incorporates this principle in the

you are right. Go your way,"

figure of Satanacl.

heights of poetry?

Continued from page 10

significant transformation of this sory into practice (into his practice,

A rather daring interpretation of the and would claim that Archangel habnel is only able to see Utopia. That is limitation, which is also reflected in

God on the other hand is omnipresent I omniscient and has catered for ingnal sin" (what Gabriel would call departure from Utopia) in his plans creation. Utopia only exists in a ain that gradually develops towards it. Oiginal sin is the first real step forward " the development of Mankind, the first step forward on the path towards Ferfection. That is why Hacks' God

lvo Hauptmann

Pinter Ivo Hauptmann died in Hamburg at the age of 87. Hamburg whis home from 1913 on, and in 1949 was a founder member of the

The eldest son of dramatist Gerhart dauptmann, he was born in Berlin in 186. After the Second World War he "ght at the state art college in Hamburg how the Academy of Graphic Arts). In 63 he received the Edwin Scharff Prize. In his early years Ivo Hauptmann came under the influence of Paul Signac and untillism. Hauptmann met Signac in his when he was studying there at the e of seventeen. Later on he became a ciple of Lovis Corinth in Berlin and ^{udwig} von Hofmann in Weimar.

la his Weimar days he met Edvard arch and was influenced by him. Many hbitions of Hauptmann's work have an held, for instance in Hamburg In 137. Heidelberg and Duisburg in 1958 d Hamburg again in 1962 and 1964.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 29 September 1973)

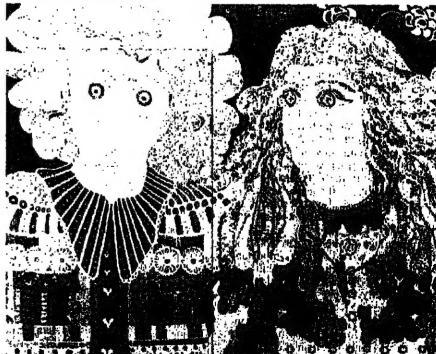
himself"?

more than ever a symptom of the conditions leading to the establishment of the German Democratic Republic?

objective criticism of Hacks who once great way and ignores the minor aspects of reality? This would not have been criticism of socialist Utopia but scepticism as to the means of depicting the path towards it.

Gerd Jäger

(Die Zeil, 5 October 1973)



Akmen's Noces à Londres

100

H ans Scharoum's most esoteric stroke of genius — Berlin's Philharmonic Hall - was completed ten years ago in October 1963. Wolfsburg Theatre, his most recent project, has just opened its

But Hans Scharoun, an architect who was the outsider of the Bauhaus generation, no longer lived to see his latest plans completed. He died last autumn at the age of 79,

Wolfsburg, the home of Volkswagens and a conglomeration of various architectural styles, now possesses its second architectural curiosity and one which makes the city well worth visiting.

Alvar Aalto, the Finnish architect, won a competition organised by the city in the fifties with his plans for a cultural centre and was able to start building.

Hans Scharoun too won a competition and he too can start building. This is not so obvious as it sounds. Scharoun's bold plans for theatres in Mannheim and Kassel were awarded prizes though never

His former plans always fell victim to the provincial attitude of local authorities and during his lifetime he was never able to achieve his wish of building a theatre specially made for the people who come there to act or be entertained.

His "posthumous" work in Wolfsburg is a beautifully balanced and remarkably enough conventional theatre. It appears to be a compromise between Scharoun's ive Otopian ideas from the days when he fought for the principle of organic construction and his desire, matured by old age, to pay tribute to reality. Wolfsburg wanted a multi-purpose hall which could also be used for congresses organised by the Volkswagen foundation.

The small Wolfsburg Theatre humediately reminds the observer of the mighty Philharmonic Hall in Berlin, But the comparison is unfair. Berlin's demands -"music with walls" - were completely different from Wolfsburg's - "walls for words". The central feature of Wolfsburg Theatre is its auditorium and stage with

Hans Scharoun's latest project -a theatre in Wolfsburg

intimacy. Scharoun opted self-confidently for leading down from the circle form a simple materials, a blessing after all the visual connection. All the seats can be buildings we have seen covered with reached from the interior area. aluminium and synthetics. Both seats and walls are made of light ashwood. The ceiling forms a contrast with is strict lines

and hemp-coloured hue. Technology and acoustics are given priority over the purely visual aspect. large glass-fibre sound reflectors hang on the walls like giant bats. Because of the acoustic element, the chair backs in the circle are higher than in the stalis. Scharoun has dispensed with the conventional-style boxes and even people in the back row of the circle are near the

Scharoun, despite all his avantgarde ideas, was unable to dispense with the

classical beauty and complete and auditorium. The orchestra pit can be raised to form an apron and the steps

One new feature as far as theatres in this country are concerned is the 65-square-metre window in the auditorium to let in the daylight. Scharoun decorated it with a trellis pattern for aesthetic reasons.

Scharoun has also introduced other Baroque elements. The steps are adorned with balustrades of decorative iron covered with gold and the six pillars in the foyer are also covered with a golden

The foyer is unsually long and its glass facade opens out on to the town. The clookrooms and a restaurant can be found peep-hole type of theatre but he did try on the other side. Scharoun always to overcome the barrier between stage wanted to give people plenty of space to

walk and think about the play they h. been watching, his colleagues claim. The external form of the only the

that Scharoun has ever built arises out: one hand from its function. But :setting on the edge of a proposed paalso plays a decisive role. Schate: integrated the theatre into the landsign He based his design on an East-West a following the line of a wood.

The Berlin Philharmonic Hall has e just solved the problem of what to with its facade. The same problem B. not arise in Wolfsburg. Scharoun want. a white stone but the town refused to fthe costs. He therefore settled for a fyellow travertine, a natural stone, " placed on top of it a royal cost surrounded by a light grey robe.

The theatre that the city of Wolfsher has built for 25 million Marks does he it and the theatrical world honour. It is far proving extremely attractive. number of ensembles have announdtheir desire to play there and performances in the early part of theraseason are fully booked.

Eva Ruthenfra: (Die Weit, 2 October 1919

Computers move into medicine to aid not supplant the doctor

Pessimists paint the gloomy picture of a dehumanised health service in which doctors are gradually replaced by electronic brains. Optimists hope that doctors will be freed from their tedious administrative work and so have more time for their patients. The danger of doctors making a mistake cannot be lessened. I cannot yet be judged for certain which side is right as medicine only discovered the merits of the computer a

Every year some five hundred new diseases are discovered throughout the world. There are already well over thirty thousand clearly defined syndromes and the figure will more than double in the next twenty years. These complaints can be diagnosed by means of almost two hundred thousand different symptoms and this figure too is constantly on the increase.

But it is not only the number of different diseases that impose such a strain on the individual doctor's memory. There are an estimated sixty thousand drugs available in the Federal Republic, all with their own specific effects and

Medical knowledge doubles every fifteen years or so. But the average doctor in the Federal Republic is 57 years old and has been practising for thirty years. In other words, when he passed his medical exams three quarters of what is known today was still undiscovered.

The flood of new information is channelled through just under fourteen thousand medical journals which publish close on one million separate articles every year. That amounts to 2,700 articles a day. It goes without saying that this figure too is constantly increasing.

Let us stay with the average doctor. He would have to spend thirteen hours a day for twelve years reading medical journals in order to catch up on developments in one specialist sector since he took his final examinations. But medical knowledge would have almost doubled in these

General practitioners cannot specialise in one particular branch of medicine and they face an almost hopeless struggle if they are to keep up with new developments. Private files containing everything they may one day need but cannot commit to memory would soon outgrow a normal practice.

Electronic data-processing can provide effective help in such cases. Central data banks can store all available medical information, the various symptoms, the diseases they can indicate and the composition and effects of all drugs on the market. Doctors could obtain any information they needed via a monitor installed in their practice.

The system could have a second stage added to it. Doctors would then feed information about their patients - their medical history, the methods of treatment employed, the prescribed drugs and their effect - into the central computer.

One advantage of this system would be that doctors would have important information such as drug compatibility at their fingertips in case of accident or other eventuality.

Can a computer therefore replace a doctor completely by supplying diagno-ses? It cannot for a large number of reasons. It can only confirm the doctor's diagnosis. Treatment by computer belongs to the realms of science fiction.

Views differ concerning the use of Professor Leiber, head of Frankfurt computers in the field of medicine. University's "Documentation and Re-University's "Documentation and Research Department for Clinical Nosology and Semiotics", recently explained why at a seminar arranged by the computer firm Sperry Univac, Nosology incidentally is the nomenclature and classification of diseases while semiotics deals with the symptoms.

> Professor Leiber, a paediatrician, claims that he is halfway towards becoming a computer specialist. At present he is naining experience in this sector by trying to feed information about some sixty thousand links between symptoms and syndromes into a computer.

> He describes the difficulties posed by language, terms and definitions as extremely great. The technical equipment exists for such a task - described as specialists as hardware. The major difficulty here as in other sectors lies with the programming, the software.

But even if this problem is solved in he near future and the computer has a store of all necessary data in the best possible form, it would still be a long way before a diagnosis could be made electronically as the information emerging in the doctor-patient sector before the computer processing system would need to be of the same high quality as the stored programme. There are no solutions in sight to this problem.

The usefulness of the information the doctor feeds into the computer depends amongst other things on whether the patient is able to provide the doctor with a more or less accurate description of his complaint, on whether the doctor enjoys his complete confidence, has recognised all the symptoms occurring and has been able to describe them succinctly.

At the same time it must be taken into account that few symptoms can be measured and described with corresponding accuracy. Things become difficult when the doctor has to express smells, feelings and visual and aural perception in such a way that the computer can cope with the information.

Professor Leiber believes that the loss of information can amount to as much as ninety per cent as the doctor has to convert his findings into a linguistically clear form that the computer will understand.

Only minor changes can be expected. Professor Leiber's department for instance is trying to find the average German face by means of picture statistics. Once this has been discovered, divergences

Six months



A computer programmed to help doctors in operation

from the norm caused by disease can be could both help the doctor with be described in a form intelligible to a

Even a system involving only the face is extremely complicated. One average face is not enough. You need the average faces of a twenty-year-old male, a fifty-year-old woman or a four-week-old baby boy for instance. On top of this, the average form of complaints reflected by the form of the face must also be calculated.

Even this would not satisfy anything like the basic conditions for computer diagnosts. This state of affairs will probably never change as doctors will always fail to recognise individual symptoms — the most widespread diseases today have between ten and thirty individual symptoms - and not describe others correctly.

Even the most perfect computer system and there is no such thing as a perfect computer today - would be unable to piece together a proper picture of the complaint if the information it is fed is incomplete and in some cases incorrect.

Computers cannot produce complete diagnoses today, nor will they be able to in foreseeable future for that matter. They can help doctors make a diagnosis by storing a wealth of information that human memory would be unable to remember and supplying this data when

Computers could even quiz doctors about whether various specific symptoms were in evidence in cases where they are given incomplete information. This would provide doctors with an additional aid as they can easily overlook individual symptoms when faced with so many. It must be emphasised that this cannot be equated in any way with a lack of medical expertise

A central medical computer system

diagnoses and take over a series at important though time-wasting respon-

bilities. Professor Leiber named a few of

the more important: Diagnosis administration system: infe mation about patients' previous medic! history, hospital reports or specific at factors could be obtained at any time of the day or night from any public of private telephône.

 Appointments system: The company could send patients appointment calduring their period of treatment, analthe doctor's personal timetable, organiemergency and night services and corre that a deputy is always available when doctor goes on holiday.

 Accounts: computers can be entirely with the financial aspects of a doctor practice and work out his tax bills? the amount of money he is to recofrom the medical insurance scheme Instead of relying on the quarter statement of accounts now usual #: doctor could obtain information about his financial situation at any time at thus gain a better idea of whether lipractice is economically viable or not.

 Hospital beds control: With the help? a computer doctors would be able to that out immediately where a hospital bed wiavaiblable for a particular case without having to take long delays into account of wasting time telephoning a number of hospitals.

• Patient/drug information: computers could provide information in even individual case about effects, countereffects, incompatability and dosage, keep a check on prescriptions and under certain circumstances even comple individual dietary plans.

 Automatic laboratory system: Tite results of all measurements such & electrocardiogrammes as well as laboratory analyses can be registered automatically, their quality and plausibility checked and the information added to the patient's

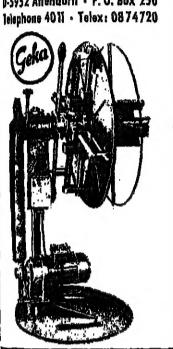
Because of the high costs involved. for no other reason, a complex medical computer system of this type could only be built up as a joint venture on the part of all medical practitioners in the

country. Apart from the question of finance, 1 number of other problems have still to be how this private information can be protected from abuse. Doctors will have to adapt to what is now technologically possible and it is no exaggeration to claim that that computers will change medicine.

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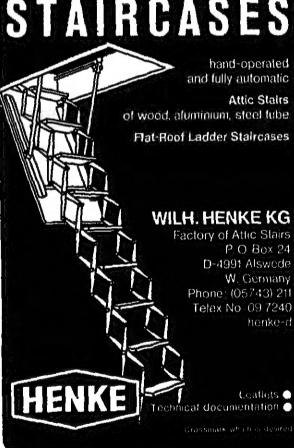
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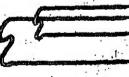
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J. Schmitz-Feuck (Kolner Studi-Anzeiger, 29 September 1973)

solved. Technology poses the least difficulty. It is far more complex, to

translate medical knowledge into contract the stored puter language and allocate the stored data to the individual putients without data to the individual putients without data to the individual putients without the certain and the contract and

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No. 602 - 25 October 1973

shickans are no longer enough; nor are a

outs grounds built by local authorities

I the millions in grants supplied by the

Sport has long ceased to be the "most aderful minor matter in the world." In

amtries as different as the GDR and

interland it has long since been

schored in the constitution as a civil

ight, legitimised and rendered eligible for

ration of sport remains a controversial

eminurheld by the Evangelical Academy a Tutzing on Bavaria's Starnberger See.

I three political parties have gathered

wher with sports officials to outline

discuss their views on the future and

Sport occupies an important place ong the priorities of the present initial government," Parliamentary

der Secretary Kurt Jung of the Boun

th the present government and its

idecessors, not to mention the political

aties, continue to regard sport as an

wative but minor matter deserving of a

dan amount of financial support.

m may be ploughing 293 million at into sport but its attitude towards

Willibald Weichert of Glessen Univer-

went to the trouble of comparing the

sent policy undertakings of all major

is little to choose between them, all

ing little more than fine words and

sigurances that "We are all in favour of

"on" - just as everyone is naturally in

Politicians' indifference

unised sport remains the same.

: wie of sport."

sour of peace.

ests Aid Foundation.

OUR WORLD

A devotion to detail at Kulmbach's lead soldiers museum

dolph von Menzel, who knows what A he is about when it comes to uniforms, was mistaken. With apologies, but in one of his pictures a Frederick the Great grenadier has two too many buttons on his jacket. A year before the period of the painting the uniform was altered in minor details.

Not everyone observes such matters, but there is an increase in the number of people who would notice such a detail and discuss the ins and outs of it for hours. They are the collectors of lead figures, mainly lead soldiers, who every two years hold an exchange mart at

Those who are members of the association given the odd name Clio (the muse of history) - the association of lead figure collectors and another independent association - are just the tip of the leeberg. This is proved by the endless flow of figures offered, series made in professional or semi-professional workshops by people in the thousand-long register of the association but also the crowds of individuals who collect lead figures.

They have probably only given a passing glance to the activities of Clio, but over the details of history that are indisputable they are well informed. They know all about the advance of the ist Prussian Corps in the evening of the battle of Gravelotte, everything concerning the first Olympic Games in Ancient Greece, everything about rococo gardens, pastoral dances, cockfight or the harem of the last Sultan of The Porte.

Understanding history

Part and parcel of their Interest is a deep understanding of history equivalent to that a university professor would have to have. It is essential to paint the small figures with such exact detail that they will pass muster when eyed critically by fellow experts.

Literary sources play an important role at the Kulmbach exchange mart. A



knowledge of the details of a certain battle, long since forgotten. He would be able to tell an enquirer all he wants to knows about the 200-strong posse, about their equipment down to the last sash. He would know all about the commanders, the orders given at a precise time and the rations given to the soldiery.

At the Plassenburg museum of lead soldiers, in Kulmbach, without question the largest of its kind in the world, the lead soldiers are on display by their thousands standing on green hessian cloth. Notices neatly written are placed

heside the figures explaining them.

Architect Eckart Kudlich has converted the manificent castle where the Hohenzollem archives used to be stored into a modern museum for the collection. The renovations are such that a visitor would never think that once the castle was centuries ago a prison and a place where prisoners of war were incarcerated. The shelves have been enlarged so that

the periods which the lead soldiers represent can be better illustrated. In this way figures that have been carved by craftsman long since dead are included among the lead examples. It is hoped to extend the project to include figures made from sugar and to establish an "experimental room" for con-Collectors hope to put an end to the

time of Frederick the Great giving a of them that they ushing house that produces an album

facisimile which shows figures that appeared in the pictures given away with cigarette packets thirty years ago knows he will have no difficulty finding buyers even though the price is 130 Marks per copy, because the full Colour illustrations include details of German military uniforms of years ago.

The famous Nuremberg bookseller Heinrich Fritz who carries stocks of thousands of such volumes knows full well that he will sell his books.

Thanks to these literary sources a Kulmbach eraftsman has an exact

unbalanced. The president of the Clio association has said that nowadays not too many people take them seriously, annulst certain murmurs of protest from

members. One of the craftsmen said he was making a series of figures that showed Frederick II arriving at Berlin's Silesian railway station after the second Silesian

This has in fact no more significance than that the lead soldiers would be exact in every detail.

The most attractive piece in the series is

workships in Nuremberg which costs 140 Marks. A trumpeter wearing his best uniform costs 120 Marks.

The classical form is to have the 3 centimetre tall figures flat. They can be bought for small sums but the painting costs a small fortune and lasts a long time, at least if one does it oneself.

Engravers are becoming rarer all the time. They have to cut out the form in schist, but the men who used to supply this material have had to close up because they could not make the work pay.

Italian firms are still in the business SPORT

The most talented engraver is outsider, an electrical engineer from Anchen, who gets so many orders that, I is not able to fulfill them all. A Karkate goldsmith discovered his talent h specialises in minute figures.

General Frithjof Heyse, who recent

died, left a collection of 50,000 legsoldiers, all painted. The gift had been displayed on the stairway.

But despite these additions to Kulmbach people who are fanatical hide. Yet sport badly needs the unage lines of legal recognition. Fine and chivalrous gestures by the collectors of lead soldiers are not soldy interested in military matters. They are more interested in precision, in beirg To best friend, in this case the string of

Pockets, pockets

The following is an extract from it: magazine Die Zinnfigur on French dragoons from 1786 to 1799; "Pocket had either a vertical or horizontal cur But contradictions have been reveld hits country, on the other hand, the concerning the question of pockets in 1786 It was noticed that the vertical insect This much was evident at a sports pockets were decorated with white meld outtons, whilst yellow metal butters were found on pockets that were cut horizontally. But despite all that Mallbar says the regiments of the king, of the Control and of the Boundary of the Federal Proble Sports League (DSB), noted says the regiments of the king, of the Condoe and of the Bourbon had yello metal buttons with vertical pockets ...

Adolf Höhmann, a spritely 75 years of age, a kind of Grandma Moses from Kassel, has for sale a series of figures that he has himself painted. There is Stanly and Livingstone in the jungle, a military hand from a Prussian army wearing that famous helmets, Robinson Crusoe and las Man Friday on their island. Robinson Crusoe's raft alone includes 64 figures

Summing up most collecters' attitudes he said: "This all has very little significance, but it gives a great dea @ Eberhardt Nitschke

(Die Welt, 22 September 1973)

Strange gifts sent to government leaders

Behind the clock tower of the Palais mandoline orchestra sent a picture of the Schaumburg in Bonn apparitions that whole orchestra, the Canadian Prince have something to do with Chancellor Willy Brandt are piled up. There is Willy Brandt in wood, in bronze, in stone, in iron, in feathers and above all in oils. There is the Chancellor with blue, green or brown eyes, with wrinkles some he himself does not know about or with a smooth skin that looks as if it has just been attended to by a plastic surgeon.

The collection of presents in the "chamber of horrors" in the Chancellery would be an exciting exhibition of paintings, according to Chancellery spokesman Winkel, given some psychological-sociological image of the Chancellor held by people in West Germany in the seventies far-better than the best of

The collection includes paintings, montages and collages - the most impressive shows Willy Brandt crowned by steel wheel cogs and surrounded by ortraits of contempory personalities such as Nixon, Karl Schiller, Willi Weyer, Franz Josef Strauss, Rainer Barzel, Gustav Helnemann and Kurt Georg Kissinger - but these are not the only items that, according to Walter Henkel could be included in a museum of official presents. For several years Herr Henkel has pressed for the establishment of such

There is a steel brush to expel the Young Socialists and from Florida came a gigantic chairman's gavel.

Farmers send small sacks of wheat, gramophone records, medals, vases, a Bavarian light cavalryman of 1812 earthenware pots, maps of cities, a

whole orchestra, the Canadian Print: Minister sent coins, there is a plate with portrait of Masaryk on it, peal embroidery from Africa with the world "Wilibrant" a series of bird pictures in o with original feathers. There is also a par of goalkeeper's stun pads sent from Warsaw_

Among the presents that have message, so to speak, there is a roll of toilet paper sent to Herbert Wehner carof the Chancellery because the sender did not know his home address. The toilet paper was sent to Herr Wehner from someone in Recklinghausen who wok objection to a form of words Herr Wehner used three times in a certain newspaper article.

Like all other presents that arrive by post this toilet roll first had to pasthrough security. If any suspicious looking parcels are received these are Over to a special military immediate attention.

A wellwisher from East Frisia will also be disappointed, for having spied on the Chancellor through the fence and watched the Chancellor playing with his sheepdog Hussar he sent the Chancellor huge pedigree Münsterland hound with a forty-line poem. The Chancellor's secretary, Gerda Landerer was asked to politely return the present and sent the Chancellor's in thyme.

The sender can be assured that the hound is not one of the items collected in lumber room of the Palais Schaumburg. Uly Foerster/Karlheinz von den Driesch (Frankfurter Neus Presse, 27 September 1973)

The trouble with sport in this country was a fifth of a per cent of the cost of is that it is always a bridesmald, never medical care.

Evangelical Academy sponsors

sports seminar at Tutzing

The few allocations that are made are distributed by twelve different Ministries in Bonn. All that Under-Secretary Jung was prepared to say in reply to allegations that co-ordination left much to be desired was that this was a tricky issue.

apport for competitive and top-flight sport but dismissed the no health-giving lower rungs of the sporting ladder in a single sentence: "In the leisure and mass sport sectors greater efforts are called for." Funds were, however, available for pilot projects in this context.

No one in party politics seems to have realised how important sport and government grants towards it have become. Some twelve million people already belong to clubs affiliated to the DSB and according to an Emnid survey 41 per cent of the general public claim to engage in sporting activities of one kind and another as against only 25 per cent as recently as 1970.

Now these figures may sound exaggerated and include activities that can only

Frankfurter Allgemeine

with a pinch of salt be taken as sport, but there can be no denying the trend that Kurt Jung pledged detailed government threatens to engulf sport. The reasons for this explosions in popularity are straightforward enough: people have more spare time and get too little

> Yet the general public is in no way prepared for the onslaught and sport still finds deaf ears among the politicians who persist in failing to realise its significance for social policies,

It is not merely a matter of spare-time sport, nor yet one of top-flight sport or the entertainement value of sport as purveyed by the mass media, a sales pitch that might lead one to believe that sport is a new factor in the quality of life.

The problem is where the eighteen

million members of sports clubs the DSB expects to represent by 1980 are to train and play, not to mention millions more

who decide that there is something in the keep-fit campaigns in their GP's advice to

Who is to run the clubs, who is to coach the players, who is to foot the bill? Where are the sports teachers, the qualified coaches, the sports doctors and above all the facilities for spare-time mass

sporting activity? Franz Nitsch of the Universities Sports Union reckons that with the growing demand and the shortfall in facilities commercialisation of spare-time and all the excesses that may entail can be expected, and his argument has a convincing ring.

Sport thus really must be given the social importance it deserves. The politicians at Tutzing were agreed than sport must start at kindergarten and facilities continue to be available for enjoyment and pleasure for the relatively

Yet basically the sports fans were on their own at Tutzing. In their political parties, Churches and so on they remain a minority, and although their specialised knowledge is accepted and they are allowed to formulate demands that are then incorporated in general terms in programmes and manifestos, the same can be said of this gathering of the faithful as is said of parent-teacher association meetings. The ones who come are the ones who do not really need to do so.

> Herbert Neumann (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 October 1971)

NOC chairman Willi Daume lets off steam at Varna



n an unusually strongly-worded ad-dress to the IOC congress in Varna,

ulgaria, Willi Daume, chairman of this

country's National Olympic Comittee,

analysed and criticised the current state

Herr Daume, who was last year elected

vice-chairman of the IOC, accused the

committee of sterility, blindness and

grave errors of judgement. One of the

instances he cited as an example of

misjudgement under political pressure

was the exclusion of the Rhodesian team

"Many of those present will not be at

all happy about what I have to say,

Daume began the part of his speech

dealing with the Rhodesian problen and

the events prior to the 1972 Munich

Olympics, "but let me remind you of the

feeling we doubtless all had at the time,

that this was something we must never

At another point but in the same

allow to happen again."

from last year's Olympic Games.

of the Olympic movement.

All political parties are evidently - ware of the eminent importance of oning activities for society and what ly loosely be termed welfare policies.

Examples galore can be fielded in front of the claim that the politicians indifferent to sport. The first time the We was ever discussed in the Bundestag is in 1971, and that was on a Friday 'an most members were already absent.

aport made its second appearance on Bundestag agenda only a few weeks having been assigned twenty-fourth the as the item of least importance by committee of senior men Sponsible for procedural matters.

br Hans Evers, chairman of the undestag sports sub-committee, had to Ministed to proffer advice in respect of Woodlands Act, which as things tind will ban as a general rule all base-riding in woods and forests. There fren less hope of the DSB being given a uding on this point.

holessor Schlee of Mainz had this to about subsidies: "We spend about 2,000 million Marks a year on ill-health, mere 293 million Marks are boughed into sport as a means of its bevention." This, Dr Evers calculated,

context Willi Daume noted that "I have often wondered whether the IOC has not been guilty of fundamental errors of judgement in the past. It is simply utopian to imagine that National Olympic Committees are entirely independent and autonomous. Viewed in this light the IOC statutes can be rated a totally unjustified presumption on the part of the IOC in assigning political status to athletes from

one country or another." His comments shocked the African delegates. Jean-Claude Ganga of the Congo, general secretary of the Supreme African Sports Council, talked in terms of "combination on Daume's part that we and not expected."

Spokesman of the international sports associations were even more forthright than this country's IOC vice-chairman. Pierre Ferri, French president of the International Fencing Association, noted

"The international federations unani-mously request the IOC in future to reserve no more decisions under political pressure. They cannot countenance the barring from the Olympic Games for political or racial reasons of countries whose National Olympic Committees are recognised by the IOC and whose national associations are affiliated to international federations."

This unambiguous comment applied to mention Taiwan. In the case of Taiwan the Japanese NOC again called for its exclusion from the Olympic movement on the ground that it was disgrace that Red China is forced to stay out.

Willi Daume's address, wide-ranging in its coverage of his views on future Olympics, was generally well received - by delegates from Eastern Europe too.

Unlike the international federations. which have been unable to reach agreement on matters of Olympic ceremony, Herr Daume made a surprise plea for the maintenance of flags and national anthems

"I am bound to admit that I have changed my tune somewhat," he conceded, "but I recall the galety of the emerging countries in Munich that in a number of cases had little more to show for themselves than pride in their nationbood

"I hardly need add that this emergent 'nationalism' perhaps forms the basis of remarkable tendencies from which the Olympics stand to benefit. The Olympic movement certainly ought to be capable of coping with a certain amount of nationalism at the Games."

Daume did not stop short at clearly outlining the shortcomings of the Olympic movement as he sees them. "At times I feel the Olympic movement has grown not only near sterile and incapable of flexibility but even blind."

He keenly advocated the sports federations' right to a say in the movement: "The Olympic rules and regulations ought not to be too detailed. They must merely lay down what is essential to maintain the Olympic character of the Games.

"Movements such as the Olympics may call for a certain composure, but this quality must be based on self-assurance and not on a conservatism that has long been shown to be untenable by the

swift-moving age in which we live. I for one certainly have no clear idea of the Olympic concepts that might lead us in century."

Major facets of these concepts were supplied by the international federations, which did sterling work in conjunction with the IOC at Varna, even though their ideas my not always have been in line with those of the International Olympia Committee.

The sports federations advocated Games for amateurs along lines that have yet to be approved by the IOC. They categorically opposed any reduction in the size of the Olympic Games and called for the inclusion of all disciplines acknowledged by the IOC.

> Dieter Henning (Die Welt, 4 October 1973)